foreign technology, for higher production, for increasing exports, for expanding the production base, etc. I would agree there. But there is no way in which we are assured...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : Can we continue after lunch ?

PROF. M. G. K. MENON : I will finish in just a few minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : You have got about seven minutes. How long will you take to finish ?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra) : He can develop his point now and continue later.

PROF. M. G. K. MENON : All right. I will continue after lunch.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : The House now stands adjourned for lunch till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, **The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Sushma Swaraj)** in the Chair.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTR —*contd.*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : भोजनावकाश से पहले उद्योग मंत्रालय के कार्यकलाप पर चर्चा चल रही थी। प्रो० एम० जी० के मेनन अपनी बात कह रहे थे। अभी उनका समय समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। प्रो० एम० जी० के० मेनन के अभी 7 मिनट बाकी हैं। श्री मेनन अपनी बात जारी रखें।

PROF. M. G. K. MENON : Madam Vice-Chairperson, it is a pleasure for me to address the House under your presence and under your Chairpersonship.

I would like to continue from where I left off before the House adjourned for lunch. I was at the point where I was defining the whole question of self-reliance. I had quoted from the Congress (I) Manifesto and what was also contained in the Statement on Industrial Policy (1991), which was issued by Government. I will read it once again, Madam Chairperson :

> "Foreign investment and technology will be welcomed to obtain higher technology, to increase exports and to expand the production."

I am not quite clear, how this is going to come about or be ensured; namely, we are encouraging foreign investments certainly, but how do you ensure that they bring higher technology ? We just don't know anything about that. Secondly, to increase exports, there is no commitment on their part to increase exports.

The basic policy is simply that we do not want any such industries that are set up to be a drain on our own foreign exchange resources, which means that we expect the capital to come in as foreign equity to set up the industry, and we also expect that there will be export earnings sufficient or adequate to meet the requirements of their imports. It does not mean that they will really provide in any significant way foreign exchange to the country for our other needs. As has been repeatedly pointed out, we have large foreign exchange needs to import oil and petroleum products, edible oils and a whole range of items in Defence, other crucial sectors, and so on. And for this, we need foreign exchange. That is the whole basis for the export drive. But I do not see that there are any aspects in the Industrial Policy which will ensure either of these two elements contained in paragraph 13 of the Industrial Policy, 1991.

I also visualise that there will be a problem relating to our own indigenous technology. Over a long period of time, since

[Prof. M. G. K. Menon]

Independence, we have built a major base in the country for science and technology. We have seen the successes of that base in what are some of the most sophisticated areas. Nobody can tell me that much of industrial production is more sophisticated than the entire area of nuclear energy. That is a field, in the nuclear right from prospecting for uranium up to designing of 500 MW reactor and the whole range of technologies connected with it, we are self-reliant. Again, in the space programme, to a great extent we have achieved self-reliance. But one has seen, whenever one has to go outside the country for anything, the conditionalities of which the most recent one relating to our collaboration with the Soviet Union rocked the Houses of Parliament in the last few days. Therefore, we have demonstrated that our science and technology can deliver. What use are we making of the science and technology for our industrial development? How do we harness this? Where is the related science policy? Where is the related technology policy? I am afraid, Madam Chairperson, the way the policy currently operates, apart from the fact that there are people who will still continue to go abroad, the so-called brain drain, we will have many from the so-called national industries moving mover to the foreign-owned industries within the country itself. And I see no compulsions for research and development to be done here. The Time is short, otherwise, I would have given detailed statistics to show that very seldom is research and development in high technology areas done by the multinationals in the countries in which they operate. Practically, all of it is done in their own countries of origin. On this particular aspect, I would like to point out that one of the most remarkably successful countries, Japan, has not just left everything to happen by itself. They have a Ministry which is called MITI, and the hon. Minister for Industry is certainly familiar with it. It involves a combined action by Government and Japanese national industry working together in order to ensure the accomplishment of pre-defined tasks of national importance. I see no indication that we are proceeding along those lines either.

I also see that in the case of the public sector, there are many statements which have been made and they are all here, in the Industrial Policy (1991); and there have been detailed discussions on it in the House; the Point is made that one is not entirely satisfied with the performance of the public sector for a variety of reasons. But I would request the hon. Minister for Industry to let the public sector operate the way the private sector is allowed to operate, entirely autonomously, on the same commercial conditions and terms, and not to go and impose on what should be a commercial sector ... a whole set of other considerations, social considerations as well as bureaucratic conditionalities, that obtain in Government. I do not see in any private sector ...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : That is reserved for the private sector, and not for the public sector.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : जगेश जी, आपका भी नाम है। जब आप बोलेंगे तो अपनी बात जरूर कहिये।

PROF. M. G. K. MENON : The point I am making is this. I have not seen in any private sector such considerations. For example, a person has to retire at the age of 58 because that is the retirement age in the Government itself. Why should we impose such rigid conditions on the public sector? We know how private sector appointments are made and what commercial basis they operate on. The question is, are we permitting our public sector to operate in the same manner? I think we are not doing it. Simply, Memoranda of Understanding and the like are not the means, are not the ways, in which one can ensure that they are autonomous.

I would also, very specifically, draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Industry to some areas of clear hold-up which need to be resolved on an urgent basis. As I

said earlier, there are many procedural aspects. For example, let us have just one office to deal with all aspects of social security instead of thirty odd required at present, each of which has to be satisfied separately. Again, for example, has any discussion taken place on the matter of octroi ? This is a sensitive matter. We have dealt with it before. It is assumed to be earnings by an individual centre, profit centre; municipality, transfer point. But when one looks at the amount of delay that is taking place in this area, the enormous amount of fuel wasted by the industry on the road, one knows that it is again a non-productive way of handling finances. The third relates to the whole manner of excise transactions that take place between the places where the spare parts are made, the primary inventory items are made, components and raw materials are made and the final manufacture takes place, and the places of their coming out. This, again, is a major procedural bottleneck, not only from the point of view of normal industrial production, but, certainly, a major hold-up as far as export production is concerned.

There are a large number of detailed issues which I could bring up, and to which I could draw your attention. However, I notice that my time is up. What I would like to urge, most of all, is what I said in the beginning. In my view, the Ministry of Industry has to define its role. Its role is to ensure that we get from the point where we are, today, in terms of production, in terms of exports, in terms of employment, to a certain point, five years from now. It must define the ways in which it will achieve it. It is not enough to make a statement that from an average growth rate of 6-7 per cent in exports, we will achieve a growth rate of 13-14 per cent. They must spell out how they will achieve it. This means a harmonisation of a variety of other policies; fiscal and trade policies, labour policies, science and technology policies, as well as infrastructural policies. Their major task would be to ensure that this comes about.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Industry to see that a Cabinet Committee is set up for this purpose, for co-ordination, to achieve the target which they must set out to achieve. Otherwise, purely by this opening up, in terms of liberalisation, we will not be able to achieve what we intend to achieve in this country. We will have to do this, if we have to make progress, provide employment, develop science and technology and achieve self-reliance. Thank you.

श्री जगेश देसाई : मैडम,

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : आप अपनी बारी पर बोलेंगे ।

श्री जगेश देसाई : इसके बारे में नहीं, मुझे एक और बात कहनी है ।

Madam, the most sophisticated and modern missile 'Prithvi' was to be launched today, between 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. It is already 2.30 p.m. now. What has happened to that ? We would like to know. The concerned Minister should inform us whether it has been successfully launched. We would like to pay our compliments to our defence personnel, technicians and others, who are connected with this. Therefore, we would like to know about the launching.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): मैं अभी जानकारी लेती हूं । जानकारी मिलने के बाद सदन को उससे अवगत कराऊंगी ।

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU (Orissa) : Madam Vice-Chairman, I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to say something on the working of the Ministry of Industry, that too after Prof. Menon, who himself, once upon a time, was a Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, and here we are benefited with his valuable advice and suggestions. I hope the hon. Minister, who is not here, will take note . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB) : I am taking notes.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is substituting him and he will pass them on to the Industry Minister.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH (Bihar) : Are you speaking on Industry or on Prof. Merion ?

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU : I must pay compliments to him for his valuable suggestions and advice. Why are you feeling jealous ? (*Interruptions*). I will pay compliments to you also when you speak.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आपके चेयर पर बैठते ही ये हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में बोलने लगे ।

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू : इनके सामने हिन्दी में बोलना अच्छा नहीं लगा क्योंकि ये खुद ऐसे हिन्दी दां हैं जो मुझे शर्म आती है । इसलिए अंग्रेजी में बोलने का हमने बहाना ले लिया ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : यह कोई कारण नहीं होना चाहिए हिन्दी न बोलने का । आपकी अपनी मर्जी है आप जिसमें बोलें मगर यह कारण नहीं होना चाहिए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इनको देखकर आपकी अनुभूति और भी हिन्दी में जागृत होनी चाहिए । आप तो उल्टी बातें कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU : When we discuss the Ministry of Industry we are reminded of the new Industrial Policy which was given to this country by our hon. Prime Minister last year. A set of measures introduced in the policy were designed to deregulate the industrial economy in a substantial manner. Madam, we have given so many slogans and they are on the first page of the report, the slogans read like : '1991 year of change of Indian economy', 'Indian industry, the challenge of the 90s' 'New policy for small scale industries' 'globalisation of business industry', 'India in the new world order'. These are the catch words and slogans of our new industrial policy. Major initiatives have also been taken in the area related to industrial licensing, foreign investment and foreign technologies, MRTP Act and public sector. I do not want to go into the details of the new policy but I can visualise that the new industrial policy measures are meant for development of the health of the industry as a whole. We have introduced a new open policy for licences.

So, these are the features which the new industrial policy has given to us. The most important feature, as I have said, is to deregulate, to debureaucratise and to simplify the procedure.

The scheme in the Eighth Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 25—30 crores with Growth Centres and basic infrastructural facilities like power, water and telecom is a laudable scheme, and the Government has already identified 63 Growth Centres. The overall industrial growth is dependent, to considerable extent, on the growth of infrastructural industries. The composite growth of six infrastructural industries comprising of electricity, coal, saleable steel, crude petroleum, petroleum refinery products and cement has recorded an enhancement of Rs. 28.8 crores, a growth rate of 7.3 per cent.

When we discuss the demands for grant, we should also discuss the working of the Ministry. The Ministry consists of the Department of Industrial Development, the Department of Heavy Industry, the Department of Public Enterprises and the Department of SSI and RI. But the point is that there is no coordination in each wing, there is no coordination in the Ministry itself nor there is any coordination with the other Ministries.

We have liebralized industrial licensing and we have also given so many facilities. But, for any industry, what we need first of

all is land. And land belongs to the State Government. What we find in practical life is that whenever someone goes to set up an industry, there is a lot of difficulties in getting the land. One has to run from pillar to post for that, one has to run to the Electricity Department and then for finances. So, when we discuss the Ministry of Industry, we will have to take into consideration all these elements, all the requirements necessary for starting and running an industry, and all these should be made available to an industrialist. Then only the entire policy of liberalization would be fruitful.

We have seen that sometime back, in the State, the single window system was introduced. But that has not worked. That has got to be set right. That was a very good scheme under which, at a single place, one was able to get allotment of land, electricity, finances, etc. But the most difficult part of their difficulties came to them from the financial institutions and the banking sector. I think the Industry Ministry has got no control over those departments, and most industries, most of the industrialists are facing acute problem of finances, especially in regard to working capital. The hon. Minister will have to think over this. As suggested by Prof. Menon, there should be coordination among the departments, and there should be a committee, and everything should be done quickly and promptly.

Madam, due to all these difficulties, though there was a moderate increase in the capital issues for raising funds from the capital market, the number of approvals granted by the Controller of Capital Issues rose from 847 during 1989-90 to 918 during 1990-91, in terms of value, however, capital issues registered a decline from Rs. 13,028 crores during 1989-90 to Rs. 9,261 crores during 1990-91. The approvals in 1990-91, April—September, at Rs. 6,445.7 crores showed a decline of 10.7 per cent as compared to the previous year. So, I think, these are the difficulties due to which there have been these problems.

About financial assistance, there has been a difficulty in obtaining finances. So, as a result, the financial assistance sanctioned by all financial institutions for the year 1990-91 was Rs. 20,531.5 crores compared to Rs. 16,005.4 crores for the previous year. That has shown a rise of 28.3 per cent. But the financial assistance sanctioned by all-India financial institutions in 1990-91 was Rs. 7,010.6 crores which has shown a decline of 0.2 per cent over the corresponding period of 1989-90. There was a sharp decline in the resources raised by the corporate sector through the primary market in 1990-91 as compared to the previous year.

In our country the most important sector is the small-scale industrial sector. This sector has got a potential base, and it gives employment also. This sector has not been properly cared for by this Ministry from the very beginning. The performance of the small sector which the hon. Minister might be aware of, has been quite impressive during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The employment also in this sector is much more than in the large sector and the medium sector. That has increased from 119.60 lakhs at the end of 1989-90 to 124.30 lakhs during 1990-91. It is likely to be 126 lakhs in 1991-92. The production has also increased considerably in the Seventh Plan. The growth is estimated to be 12.7 per cent. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take care of the small-scale industries. A special cell for monitoring the progress in the small-scale industries should be set up, because we have seen if more and more employment opportunities are to be given it is only through the small-scale industries.

3.00 P.M.

Lastly, I cannot forget to mention about the Khadi and Village Industries, which have got roots in the villages. Khadi and Village Industries constitute an important segment of the industrial economy of our country. I have myself seen in our area that this industry gives additional employment and earnings to the family members of those who are working outside. The ladies are also being employed for spinning

[SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU]

Ambar Charkha.- I feel the hon. Minister has forgotten to give importance to it. It had been envisaged in the very early stage that the khadi and village industries are the solution for giving employment to our growing rural population. If the rural people get employment in their own areas, they will not rush towards the urban areas. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to give due importance to khadi and village industries also. He has already given importance to large and medium industries. Small-scale and khadi and village industries also need to be given greater attention.

I would now say a few words about the public sector industries. There has been a lot of controversy about their contribution and a debate has been going on. My friend, Mr. Jagesh Desai, is here. He will enlighten us on its role. I am one for public sector undertakings. They should be given autonomy with accountability. We should not have an approach of just closing them down on the flimsy ground that they have incurred losses. Rather their personnel and management should be improved. We have not taken care to improve the management. I have seen a person, who was liable for punishment has been promoted in one of the public sector undertakings to the level of CMD. All through his career in the public sector undertaking he had been spending lavishly and was not doing the marketing properly. He had ruined the industry. But, in spite of that, he had been promoted to the position of CMD. All these things should be looked into. The Government should give its mind to the public sector undertakings once again. Referring them, to BIFR is no solution. BIFR itself is a sick unit. Recently I have seen in papers that it is facing manpower crisis. They don't have personnel to dispose of the pending cases. I know the hon. Minister has no control over BIFR, but these are inter-linked. You cannot improve the industrial climate or bring industrial culture merely by giving slogans or catchwords. You will have to ensure proper coordination between each and every department.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : उ सभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आज इस सदन में हम उद्यो मंत्रालय की समीक्षा, विवेचना या उसका आंकल अथवा कहिए उसके कार्यकलापों पर विचा विमर्श कर रहे हैं। इस अवसर पर मैं उद्यो नीति के विषय में बोलने के पश्चात्, कुछ श उस पर कहने के बाद उद्योग मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धि जो बातें हैं, उस पर कहूँगा।

महोदया, नीतियां पहले उद्योग की बनाई उनका संचालन किया गया, उसके लिए कानू कायदे बनाए गए, रूल्स रेगुलेशन बने। कांग्रे ने उन नीतियों के आधार पर देश के औद्योगि ढांचे का निर्माण किया। उन्हें उस पर ग होना चाहिए था कि उन्होंने एक ऐसा ढां हिन्दुस्तान को दिया, जिससे देश का औद्योगि विकास हुआ, जिससे देश में रोजगार पर लोगों की तरक्की हुई, गांव से लेकर शहर त रहने वाले व्यक्ति का विकास हुआ, रेगिस्ता अंचलों से लेकर पहाड़ी अंचलों तक रहने व गरीब व्यक्ति को अपनी विकास की गंगा प्रवाहित होने का, स्नान करने का अवसर मिल मैं नहीं समझता कि इस आधार पर आज हमा कांग्रेस की नई सरकार भी गौरव कर सकती है उन्होंने इसी बात को अनुभव किया, इसी चीं को देखा कि क्या सोचा था और क्या हो गया हमने सोचा था, गरीब व्यक्ति का विकास होग हमने सोचा था उसको तरक्की का अव प्राप्त होगा, उसके दो हाथों को रोजगार मिलेग उद्योग-धंधा उसके गांव तक जाएगा, लेकि हुआ इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत। इस गौ का अनुभव हमारे कुछ मित्र कर सकते हैं हमने हिन्दुस्तान के पच्चीस-पच्चास घरा को, हमने हिन्दुस्तान के तीन सौ बड़ी कारपो कंपनी को, जिनकी संपदा कुछ करोड़ों में देश की आजादी के समय, उन्होंने आ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र था, अपनी औद्योगिक संप का इतना विस्तार कर लिया कि आज उन संख्या को गिनने में हजारों करोड़ लिख

पड़ता है । क्या यह गौरव की बात है ? क्या यह प्रसन्नता की बात है ? और, क्या यह संतोष की बात है कि हमने पचास लोगों को तो करोड़ों से हजारों करोड़पति बनाया, तीन सौ कारपोरेट कंपनियों को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर उद्योग को विकास करने का ठेका दे दिया ? लेकिन महोदया, गरीब, आज भी गरीब है । आज भी उसके दो हाथ रोजगार के लिए तरस रहे हैं । आखिर, ऐसी नीति का संचालन क्यों हुआ ?

महोदया, मैं एक उदाहरण अगर आपको देना चाहूं तो निवेदन करना चाहता हूं की भागीरथी गंगा, भगवती गंगा हिमालय की ऊंची उत्तंग शिखरों में घूम रही थी, उस समय वह जनकल्याणी नहीं थी, उस समय वह जन-जन से सम्बन्धित नहीं थी, वह भागीरथी गंगा पवित्र थी वह बात सही है, वह वहां पर बस रही थी, चल रही थी, अपनी गति को बनाए हुए थी, लेकिन महोदया, वह गंगा जनकल्याणी तब बनी जबकि हिमालय की गुफाओं को तोड़ती हुई, पहाड़ों को चीरती हुई, मैदानों में से निकलती हुए सागर में जाकर मिली । ... जब अथाह सागर में जाकर के गंगा, मिली तभी वह जनकल्याणी बनी और कल्याण के मार्ग को उसने प्रशस्त किया । महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूं आज अपने कांग्रेसी नेताओं से कि आपने अपनी औद्योगिक नीति का ढांचा इस प्रकार से बनाया जिससे कि कुछ ही लोगों के बीच में देश की सारी सम्पदा, औद्योगिक घरानों के बीच में ही इकट्ठी हो गई । यह जन कल्याणी नीति नहीं है । अगर जन कल्याणी नीति बनानी है तो आपको भागीरथी प्रयत्न करना होगा, आपको उन लोगों तक उद्योग को ले जाना होगा जो गांवों में बसे हैं, जो पहाड़ों में बसे हैं और जो रोजगार के लिए आज आजादी के 43 साल बाद भी तरस रहे हैं । मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की बातों पर निवेदन करने के साथ-साथ इतना ही और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि अब कांग्रेस ने यह बात रिएलाइज की है, यह बात अनुभव की है कि गलती तो हो गई, उन्होंने समाजवादी ढांचे की कल्पना की थी लेकिन सारी पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान की या तो कुछ पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में इकट्ठी हो गई या फिर वह सारी की सारी पूंजी हमारे देश के सरकारी उद्योग के साथ संलग्न हो गई, देश के सरकारी उद्योगों के साथ पूंजी जुड़ गई, देश की 300 कारपोरेट बॉडी के साथ देश की सम्पदा जुड़ गई और बाकी का सारा देश ऐसे का ऐसा खड़ा रह गया । आज आपने इस बात का अनुभव किया है, यह अच्छी बात है आज आपने अपने समाजवादी शिकंजे को ढीला किया है यह अच्छी बात है । आपने परिवर्तन के लिए अपनी आवाज को उठाया है, यह अच्छी बात है । परिवर्तन का हम स्वागत करते हैं । हम परिवर्तनशील जगत में रहते हैं और परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं महोदया, कि कांग्रेस ने परिवर्तन की इस श्रृंखला को स्वीकार करने में बहुत समय गंवा दिया और वह बहुमूल्य समय हमारे देश की आर्थिक रचना के लिए बड़ा घातक साबित होगा । यह जो समय हमने गंवा दिया है उसको वापस लाना तो कठिन होगा लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं उद्योग मंत्रालय से, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं जो देश के उद्योग को फिर से पुनः जीवित करना चाहते हैं, उनकी पुनः रचना करना चाहते हैं, कि यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि आप ऐसी नीतियों को उजागर करें, ऐसी नीतियों का निर्धारण करें, ऐसी नीतियों पर आचरण करें जिनके माध्यम से सब जगहों पर उद्योग लगाए जाएं । यदि इस परिवर्तन के दौर में आप फिर चूक गए या आप फिर भूल गए या आप फिर गड़बड़ कर गए और फिर आने वाले समय में यदि गरीब गरीब बना रहा और पूंजीपति यदि पूंजीपति बनता चला गया, तो मैं बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि देश का जवान, जो खड़ा हुआ है, आज जो जागृत अवस्था में है, वह इस स्थिति को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा । इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हमारी औद्योगिक नीति मानव को साथ लेकर बने, किन्हीं घरानों को, किन्हीं मल्टीनेशन्स को, किन्हीं बड़ी कम्पनियों को दृष्टि में रखकर न बनाई जाए । उसका आधार होना

श्री राम दास अग्रवाल

चाहिए—मानव, भारत का मानव, भारत का गरीब, भारत का किसान, भारत का नौजवान यह उसका आधार होना चाहिए। यह मानवीय दृष्टिकोण यदि औद्योगिक नीति में नहीं आएगा तो बाकी नीतियां आप जितनी बनाएंगे, वे सब केवल मृगतृष्णा साबित होंगी या केवल आत्म-प्रवंचना साबित होंगी। इस औद्योगिक नीति के बारे में इतनी बात कहते हुए मैं आगे बढ़ना चाहूंगा।

महोदया, इस सारे औद्योगिक वातावरण में जो इस समय देश में बनाया गया है आर्थिक ढांचे में जो परिवर्तन का एक नया दौर हम कह रहे हैं कि शुरू हुआ है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में और इस औद्योगिक नीति में भी आपने फिर से व्यक्ति को भुला दिया है, भारत के किसान को भुला दिया है, भारत के मजदूर को भुला दिया है, भारत के जवान को भुला दिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री जिसके बारे में हमारे माननीय सांसद महोदय ने कहा कि 12.7 परसेंट उसका 7वीं योजना में विकास हुआ है। हां, हुआ है, लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ? क्या इस देश को यह जानने का अधिकार नहीं है? यह देश पूछना चाहता है हम सबसे कि यह उद्योग जो लघु उद्योग है, जिसमें एक करोड़ चौबीस लाख लोग काम करते हैं वह यह जानना चाहता है कि हमारा विकास होगा या अवरुद्ध हो जाएगा या इसमें रूकावट पैदा होगी? यह रुकावट पैदा हो चुकी है, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में उद्योग मंत्री ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि हमारा 12.7 परसेंट का सातवीं योजना का जो लक्ष्य था वह हमें मिला लेकिन उसके बाद 1988-89 में वह 8.5 प्रतिशत रह गया और 1989-90-91 में वह केवल 5% रह गया। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यही गति चलती रही इसके विनाश की ओर, अप्रगति की और उसको कुएं में धकेलने की तो मुझको लगता है कि शायद एक दिन आ जाएगा कि लघु उद्योग की जो फिगर्स हैं या उसके डेटाज हैं वह आपके सामने यह आयेंगे कि एक करोड़ चौबीस लाख लोग जो काम करते हैं, जो एक लाख पचपन हजार करोड़ रुपए का जो उत्पादन करते हैं ऐसा उद्योग जो 9 हजार एक सौ करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट करता है, ऐसा उद्योग जिसमें केवल 20 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा है वह मायनस में आ जायेगा, वह प्रगति के सोपान पर बढ़ने का सपना छोड़ देगा और वह केवल घुटन अनुभव करने लगेगा और शायद धीरे-धीरे अपने-आपको ऐसी स्थिति में ले आए कि वह फिर से सिक बन जाये, बीमार बन जाये और लोग बेरोजगार होना प्रारम्भ कर दें। हमारे स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज की यह दुर्दशा क्यों बन रही है, इसका जवाब हमारी सरकार को देना होगा, कांग्रेस की सरकार को देना होगा, सांसदों को देना होगा इस देश को इसका जवाब देना पड़ेगा कि आखिर लघु उद्योग इस देश की जीवनी है, संजीवनी है और उसका अगर विकास नहीं हो पाएगा तो देश कहां जाएगा, देश का नौजवान क्या करेगा? जो उत्पादन मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज करेंगी जो सामान बाजार में जायेगा जब उसके पास हाथ में रोजगार नहीं होगा उसके पास खरीदने को रुपया-पैसा नहीं होगा तो यह मल्टीनेशनल के द्वारा बनाया हुआ समान कौन खरीदेगा? आखिर कौन खरीदगा उसको, उसका उपभोक्ता कौन होगा? एक तरफ देश में गरीबी बढ़ेगी दूसरी तरफ मल्टी नेशनल के सामान इस देश में डम्प हो जायेंगे तो यह इस प्रकार का विषमता का जो भाव पैदा होगा, इस प्रकार की जो एक विषमता पैदा होगी हमारे समाज में, हमारे राष्ट्र में तो वह हमारे सारे औद्योगिक ढांचे को चकनाचूर करके रख देगी, हमारे विकास के सारे मार्गों को अवरुद कर देगी, हमारे सारे सपनों को वह एक प्रकार से समाप्त कर देगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं हमारे देश के सब कर्णाधारों से, कि कम से कम आप यह निर्णय लें कि हम लघु उद्योगों के बारे में यह जो घटोत्तरी होती जा रही है, यह जो क्रमिक ह्रास होता जा रहा है उसको कैसे रोकेंगे? इसके लिए आपको ठोस योजना देनी होगी और

यदि आपने ठोस योजना नहीं दी तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश का लघु उद्योग समाज चुप नहीं बैठेगा । इस देश के लघु उद्योग समाज के साथ जुड़े हुआरों-करोड़ों कर्मचारी बेकार नहीं बैठेंगे । वह आपके लिये कई प्रकार की कठिनाईयां पैदा करेंगे, समाज में अवरोध पैदा करेंगे । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कृपा करके, अभी समय है, हम अपनी नीतियों के निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया से गुजर रहे हैं, हम नीतियों के निर्धारण का काम कर रहे हैं, ऐसे अवसर पर हमें इस प्रकार का एक ठोस और दृढ़ निश्चय लेना चाहिए कि किसी कीमत पर, चाहे कितनी मल्टी नेशनल आयेंगी, चाहें किनी बड़ी कम्पनी इस देश में आयेंगी लेकिन इस देश के लघु उद्योग, इस देश के हस्तकला उद्योग, इस देश के अंदर छोटे-छोटे ग्रामों में चलने वाले उद्योगों के विकास के लिए निरन्तर धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी, उनको सब प्रकार के साधन-सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी । यह निर्णय यदि आपने नहीं किया तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमसे बारे में हम यदि चूक गये या हमने फिर कोई गलती की तो इस देश का इतिहास आपको और हमको कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा । मैं इसलिए नीति-निर्धारकों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हस्तकला के लिए, कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए, रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए और लघु उद्योग के लिए आपको एक ठोस योजना केवल बातों से काम नहीं चलेगा, केवल तथ्यात्मक रिपोर्ट देने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

वास्तविक धरातल पर खड़े रहकर आप उसके विकास के लिए कितना प्रयत्न और परिश्रम करने वाले हैं, इस बात को आपको प्रकट करना होगा और तभी जाकर हम देश की सच्ची विकास की जो गति है उसको प्रदान कर सकेंगे, अन्यथा केवल बड़े उद्योगों को लगाकर हम देश का सही विकास नहीं कर पाएंगे ।

महोदया, मैं इस विषय को छोड़कर आगे आना चाहता हूं । आज इस देश के अंदर एक घुन की तरह लग गया है और वह है-सरकारी उद्योग । इस सरकारी उद्योग की कथा और कहानी इस देश में और संसद में कई बार व्यक्त की जा चुकी हैं । मैं भी व्यथित मन से उसकी कथा को फिर एक बार शायद दोहरा ही रहा हूं, ऐसा मुझको लग रहा है । ऐसा मुझको लगेगा । लेकिन महोदया, इस देश में सरकारी उद्योग लगाने के लिये जिन लोगों ने प्रयत्न किया था, जिन लोगों ने नीतियां निर्धारित की थीं, उनमें से बहुत-सारे बंधु, वरिष्ठ सांसद लोग यहां बैठे हैं । उनको पता है कि उन्होंने इस नीति का निर्धारण किया था और उस समय बड़ी-बड़ी घोषणाएं की थीं कि इस देश का अगर विकास होना है तो केवल सरकारी उद्योगों के द्वारा होगा, इस देश को यदि आगे बढ़ाना है, दुनिया के विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में लाकर खड़ा करना है तो फिर हमको सरकारी उद्योगों को खूब पैसा देना होगा । इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आपने इन सरकारी उद्योगों को एक लाख सात हजार करोड़ रुपया प्रदान कर दिया । देश की इतनी बड़ी संपदा, चार लाख करोड़ रुपया जो हमने स्वदेशी और विदेशी माध्यमों से कर्ज लिया उसमें से एक लाख सात हजार करोड़ रुपया हमने इन उद्योगों को दे दिया । हुआ क्या, आखिर इन उद्योगों का बना क्या, अगर हम इसका आकलन और विवेचन नहीं करेंगे तो फिर इस देश के अंदर हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हमने पूरी ईमानदारी से अपने दायित्वों का निर्वाह किया है ।

महोदया, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी उद्योगों का क्या खाका बनकर रह गया है । वे आज हमारे लिये इतना बड़ा बोझ बनकर खड़े हो गए हैं कि हम अपनी कमर को भी शायद संभाल नहीं पा रहे हैं । हमारे कंधों में भी शायद इतनी ताकत नहीं बची है कि इन सरकारी उद्योगों के बोझ को हम संभाल पाएं । इस तरह के 244 उद्योग लगे हैं जिनमें एन०टी०सी० के नहीं हैं, बीमा के नहीं हैं, इंश्योरेंश के नहीं हैं । जिनके बारे में

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ये पहले कहा करते थे कि देश के विकास के लिये गतिमान साबित होंगे और भविष्य की नीतियों को निर्धारित करने वाले होंगे, ऐसा कहा जाता था लेकिन आज उनकी दुर्दशा हो रही है। मैं कुछ आंकड़ों के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन उद्योगों में जिनमें एन० टी० सी० जिसमें करीब 1500 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का नुकसान हुआ है।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : I would like to correct him. I would not like something wrong to go on record. This includes N.T.C. also.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : No, Sir. I don't agree with your view. I can prove this. This is on record.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN (Tamil Nadu) : That is not his view. That is a fact.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : Even your name is in the list. When your turn comes you speak.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : I don't agree on fact also.

कांग्रेस की तरफ से भी बोलने वाले हैं। अगर मैं गलत बोल रहा हूं तो आप उस समय प्रतिकार करें। अगर मैं कोई गलती कर रहा होऊंगा तो उसको स्वीकार करूंगा। ये जो सरकारी उद्योग चल रहे हैं, इनकी जो दुर्दशा हो रही है उसका चित्रण बड़ा भयावह है और उस चित्रण को यदि हम अपने सामने नहीं रखते हैं तो मुझे अफसोस होगा कि हम आज भी अपनी नीति निर्धारण में गलती करने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के जो और सरकारी उद्योग चलते हैं, जिनका हजारों-करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा इस समय एक्युमुलेट हो चुका है, उनके बारे में हमें स्पष्टता से, दृढ़ता से यह फैसला करना चाहिये कि आखिर इनके भविष्य को लेकर हमारे देश के भविष्य को हम कब तक खतरे में डालते रहेंगे ?

इसलिये मेरा पुरजोर सुझाव है, मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इन सरकारी उद्योगों के बारे में हमको एक ठोस नीति, सर्वमान्य नीति ऐडाप्ट करनी चाहिये जिसके माध्यम से हमारी सरकार पर, हमारे खजाने पर, हमारे देश पर जो बोझ बनकर खड़े हो गए हैं, यह बड़ा भयावह राक्षस जो हमारे कंधों पर बोझ है, हम उससे मुक्ति पा सकें अन्यथा इस देश का जो भी विकास होता है उसका रुपया इस खजाने से डाला जाता है, खजाने का नुकसान होता है।

महोदया, मैं एक छोटी सी बात निवेदन करूं। हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि यह सरकारी उद्योग जितने आज लगे हुए हैं उनकी बड़ी दुर्दशा है। वहां काम करने वाले ठेकेदार वहां काम करने वाले अफसर वहां से संबंधित राजनीतिक नेता, इन सबके सब लोगों का भरण-पोषण वहां होता है। वे बड़े अच्छे हैं, वे लाल हो रहे हैं, और इधर हमारी सरकार के जो कारखाने हैं वे दुबले होकर सूख रहे हैं। यह दुर्दशा आज चल रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये सरकारी अफसर जिम्मेदार हैं। सरकारी नीति जिम्मेदार है और साथ ही जिन लोगों ने इस नीति का निर्धारण किया है उन्होंने इसको अपनी दूध देने वाली गाय बना लिया है। वे राजनीतिक जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस दूध देने वाली गाय से अगर देश को दूध मिले तो अच्छा है लेकिन दूध यदि कुछ लोगों तक ही वितरित हो जाएगा तो यह देश के लिये लाभदायक सिद्ध नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी उद्योगों के बारे में हमें स्पष्ट नीति अपनानी चाहिये। एक सर्वमान्य नीति बनाकर हमें उस नीति को अपनाना चाहिये। **(समय की घंटी)**

महोदया, मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा, आप जानती हैं मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलता हूं। दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो आज देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये खतरनाक बात साबित हो रही है वह यह है जिसके बारे में तीन चार दिन से बड़े जोरों से इस सदन में भी मामला उठा था और वह था शेयर मार्केट का। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शेयर मार्केट में जो रुपया लगाया जा रहा है वह छोटे लोगों का लग रहा है। छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले जो इन उद्योगों में निवेश करते थे, छोटे छोटे अंचलों में जो रुपया लगा सकते थे आज उन लोगों की प्रवृत्ति यह हो गई है कि वह शेयर मार्केट की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आप क्या लोगों को यही संस्कार दे रहे हैं कि आप लोग सट्टे लगाएं। आपने शराब की दुकानें खोल दीं आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिये। आपने लोगों को शेयर मार्केट में सट्टा लगाने के लिये रास्ता खोल दिया तो हम देश के चरित्र को गिरा कर शेयर मार्केट की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। शेयर मार्केट चले, बहुत अच्छा है, औद्योगिक विकास के लिये शेयर मार्केट का चलना जरूरी है लेकिन जिस ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान में शेयर मार्केट चल रहा है यह हमारे औद्योगिक विकास के लिये खतरनाक साबित हो सकता है इसलिए मैं आग्रहपूर्वक आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि शेयर मार्केट की तरफ लोगों को रुझान को आपको रोकना होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : रामदास जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : अंत में मैं एक और बात कह देना चाहता हूं कि आज देश के अंदर जितने उद्योग लगे हैं वह चाहे उड़ीसा में हों चाहे बिहार में हों, चाहे अन्य प्रान्तों में हैं, जहां पावर कट लागू होता है, जहां विद्युत का अभाव है, ऐसे मौकों पर आम तौर पर ऐसा होता है कि आप लोगों से उद्योग लगाने के लिये कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जब उद्योग धंधे लगते हैं तो उनको पावर नहीं मिलता है। उसके कारण वह दुनिया के अन्दर अपने प्रोडक्ट को सस्ता नहीं कर सकते। ऐक्सपोर्ट ओरियेंटेड जो यूनिट्स लगाने का आप आग्रह करते हैं, उनको सस्ती पावर नहीं देंगे तो वह कैसे विकास कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो हंड्रेड परसेंट ऐक्सपोर्ट ओरियेंटेड यूनिट्स हैं उनके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिये जैसा कि जापान में होता है। वह अपनी तमाम चीजों को ऐक्सपोर्ट करता है। उसके पास कोई ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है तो उसको वह 25 पैसे में पावर देता है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो ऐक्सपोर्ट करता है वह पावर पाता है रु० 1.50 से लेकर रु० 1.80 प्रति यूनिट की दर से। तो ऐसी पावर इंटेंसिव यूनिट्स किस प्रकार से अपने उत्पादन को इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में कंपीट करके जापान या अफ्रीकन देशों से मुकाबला कर सकती हैं ?

इतना ही कहते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी औद्योगिक नीति के ढांचे को आज परिवर्तन का स्वरूप मिल रहा है। ऐसे अवसर पर हमें मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये और हमें जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुए हैं उनका सही आत्मविवेचन करते हुए हमें ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये जिससे देश प्रगति के सोपान पर बढ़ सके। औद्योगिक विकास हमारे देश के विकास का प्रतिबिंबित हो। यही कहते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

चौधरी हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदया, किसी भी राष्ट्र की उन्नति और प्रगति तथा उसकी दृढ़ता और मजबूती के लिये उसका इंडस्ट्रियल आधार, उसका फाउंडेशन या उसकी नींव मजबूत होना बहुत जरूरी है। आज सारा विश्व और आप भी जानती हैं कि इंडस्ट्री के सहारे ही दुनिया के लोग अपने मुल्क को खुशहाल बना रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए बड़ी खुशी है कि इसी चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे भूतपूर्व और राष्ट्र

[चौधरी हरि सिंह]

के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने इस बात को बड़े ध्यान में रखकर हिन्दुस्तान के इंडस्ट्रियल बेस को मजबूत करने के लिये हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज और दूसरे किस्म की इंडस्ट्रीज की नींव इस देश में डाली ताकि आने वाले समय में वह सफल हों, मजबूत हों और मुल्क तरक्की करें। इसके बाद हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी ने भी इंडस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन की तरफ ध्यान दिया था। राजीव गांधी जी ने तो मुल्क को माडर्न इंडस्ट्री आधुनिक इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जो कंसैप्शन दिया, जो उसकी नींव डाली वह भारत के लिये एक अजीब शस्त्र साबित हुआ। आप देखते हैं यूरोप की एडवांस कंटरीज के अन्दर जो इंडस्ट्रीज पाई जाती है चाहे वह हैवी इंडस्ट्री हों, चाहे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हों वह सारी की सारी इंडस्ट्रीज दुनिया भर में करोड़ों रुपये की, अरबों रुपये की धनराशि दूसरे मुल्कों से कमाती हैं उनके मुकाबले हमारे मुल्क में जो अल्ट्रा माडर्न इंडस्ट्रीज हैं इनकी आधारशिला राजीव जी ने डाली थी। इस वक्त वह हमारे देश में प्रतिफल दे रही है। इससे हमारा मुल्क बहुत जल्दी ऊंचाई पर पहुंचने वाला है इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता।

आज जो इस सदन में मौजूदा चर्चा हो रही है इंडस्ट्री विभाग की समीक्षा, पालिसी पर, नीति पर, प्राप्तियों और उपलब्धियों के संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी मौजूदा है उसमें जो लिबरलाइजेशन किया है उससे इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स को सुकून मिला है। बहुत सारे लोग जो इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते थे, लेकिन डर कर भाग गए थे वे अब फिर आ गए हैं, उन्होंने इंडस्ट्री लगाना शुरू कर दिया है। पहले इंडस्ट्री वाले दौड़ते रहते थे, भागते फिरते थे, लाल-फीता शाही में फंसे रहते थे, उसके लिए इंडस्ट्री लगाना असंभव हो गया था, कई लोग थक कर बैठ गए थे अब उन्हें एक बहुत बड़ा साहस मिला है। आप देख रहे हैं सारे राष्ट्र के अंदर नई-नई इंडस्ट्री लगाने का उत्साह बना है। मैं समझता हूं आगामी वर्षों में देश में किसी भी एडवांस कंटरी से यह पीछे नहीं रहेगा। जैसा मैंने पालिसी का जिक्र किया कि बहुत सारी उपलब्धियां और इसके नए मार्गदर्शक निकाले हैं उनकी ओर से जाना चाहता हूं।

जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं वह किसानों का है, खेती वालों का है। इस संबंध में जो नई पालिसी बनाई है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। शुगर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। जो हमारा रीजन है खासकर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में शुगर इंडस्ट्री इस प्रदेश की इकनोमी को बढ़ाने वाली, उन्नतिशील और गतिशील देने वाली इंडस्ट्री है। इसके पहले बहुत सी बड़ी अजीब-अजीब शर्तें थी। जैसे कि 25 मील की दूरी पर कोई दूसरी शुगर इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगेगी। इस नई निति के मुताबिक अगर गन्ने की अवेलेबिलिटी है, गन्ना मिलता है तो 15 मील की दूरी पर भी शुगर इंडस्ट्री लग सकती है। इतनी दूरी के लिए भी दूसरा लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है। इसके साथ-साथ एक शुगर मिल एक दिन में 2,500 टन शुगर केन क्रश कर सकती है। बिना रोकटोक के और थोड़ी दूरी पर भी दूसरा लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं यह जो नई निति अपनाई गई है इससे बुनियादी मजदूर जो है, किसान है, जो छोटे उद्योगपति हैं, जो छोटा काम करने वाले हैं, हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स का काम करने वाले हैं उनको नई पालिसी से बहुत उत्साह मिला है।

यह जो मौजूदा पालिसी है यह हमारी इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी का कायाकल्प कर देगी। उसके रिजल्ट आने दीजिए। आजकल लोगों में बेचैनी इस बात की है कि कहा जा रहा है कि प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो रहा है, हैवी इंडस्ट्री में मल्टीनेशनल आ जाएगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं दुनिया में आज एक मुल्क दूसरे मुल्क पर डिपेन्डेंट रहता है। कोई मुल्क हाथ पर हाथ धरे नहीं बैठा रहता। कहीं

से कोई भी लेटेस्ट और फास्टेस्ट टेक्नोलोजी अवेलेबल हो तो वह उसको लेता है। जापान ऐसा मुल्क है जो बहुत छोटा मुल्क है। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी गजब की उसकी थ्योरी है, फिलोसिफी है। हर चीज को छोटी कर देता है। बड़ी कारें सारे इंगलैंड में है। वहां बड़ी सुन्दर और धीमी गति से चलने वाली कारें हैं, बहुत पुरानी हैं। लेकिन जापान ऐसा है कि इकोनोमिक कार, बड़ी सुन्दर कार बना कर बाजार में लाता है। आज सारे मुल्क के अन्दर इवन अमेरिका में, इंगलैंड में, स्विटजरलैंड में यानी जितने भी डवलप्ड कंटरीज हैं उनमें जापान की कार जाती है क्योंकि वह अपनी नई टेक्नोलोजी डवलप करते हैं। यह टेक्नोलोजी अकेली डवलप नहीं होती। बहुत सारी टेक्नोलोजी मिलकर एक नई टेक्नोलोजी तैयार होती है। जो लोग चाहते हैं कि हम कुएं का मेंडक बने रहें उनसे मैं एग्री नहीं करता। यह जरूर है कि अपना आधार नहीं खोना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि आपके पैर उठकर दूसरी तरफ चले जाएं, या दूसरे के बिल्कुल दास हो जाएं, मोहताज हो जाएं। जो हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनोमिक और इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी बनाने वाले हैं, कारखाने चलाने वाले हैं वे बेखबर नहीं हैं। हमारा मुल्क बिल्कुल दूसरे मुल्कों पर डिपेन्डेंट मुल्क है ऐसा नहीं है। आखिर यह मुल्क एक दिन का मुल्क नहीं है, हजारों, लाखों साल पुराना मुल्क है। इसको आसानी से कोई इंडस्ट्री वाला या कोई केपिटलिस्ट या बड़े कारखाने वाला अपना बना ले, यह संभव नहीं है। जैसे मैंने कहा, यह जो हमारी नई इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी है, इसके नए चमत्कार आएंगे। इसका नतीजा मुल्क के लिए अच्छा होगा।

जहां तक छोटे उद्योगों का सवाल है, उसमें जो लोग अपना इंवेस्टमेंट करना चाहते हैं वे अब कर सकते हैं। पहले वह 35 लाख रुपयों से 60 लाख रुपए किया गया था और उसको 45 लाख से 75 लाख तक कर दिया गया है। अब कोई इस सीमा तक इंवेस्टमेंट करना चाहता है तो उसको छूट दी गई है। इसलिए कोई भी आदमी जब 65 लाख रूपए तक का काम बड़ी आसानी से कर सकता है। हमारी इस नई इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी से निराशा का वातावरण बनने वाला नहीं है। अभी एक सांसद गवर्नमेंट अन्डरटेकिंग्ज की बात कर रहे थे। अगर आप गवर्नमेंट अन्डरटेकिंग्ज को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उसमें भी मुनाफा हो रहा है। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि ये संस्थाएं 2.53 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देती हैं। हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर्स में इतने लोग काम करते हैं। पिछले 1989-90 में इनमें 7894 करोड़ रुपया लगा था और 1991-92 में यह 9720 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अगले साल में 11 प्रतिशत को बढ़ोतरी हो जाएगी। इस तरह से हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्ज में किसी तरह का लौस होने वाला नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि हमारे जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज हैं उनमें कहीं पर अनुशासनहीनता की वजह से, कहीं पर लगन में कमी होने की वजह से, एफिसिएन्सी न होने की वजह से, लेबर प्राबलम्स की वजह से कुछ कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं। इसमें हमारी थोड़ी सी बदकिस्मती रही कि हम अपने देश के नागरिकों में देश-भक्ति और अपने मुल्क को अपना समझने की अटूट आस्था पैदा नहीं कर पाए। अपने धर्म और अपने परिवार तथा निजी सम्पत्ति से भी देश को ऊपर समझने की भावना पैदा करने की जरूरत है। आज इस भावना को जागृत करने की जरूरत है। आज एक भय भी चल रहा है कि कोई भी अन्डरटेकिंग हो या कोई सरकारी होटल हो, लोग समझते हैं कि अगर यह घाटे में चलेगा तो सरकार इसको खत्म कर देगी, प्राइवेट हाथों में दे देगी। एक तरह का डिप्रिएन्सन चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस डर की वजह से लोग वक्त पर आने लगे हैं और ठीक काम कर रहें हैं। इससे इस संस्थाओं को मुनाफा भी होगा। इसमें आपको थोड़ी होशियारी से कुछ लेना और देना पड़ेगा। किसी भी कामर्स को चलाने के लिए एक्स्ट्रा रुपया

[चौधरी हरि सिंह]

खर्च करना पड़ता, है । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसे हमारे होटल्स हैं, वे अक्सर नुकसान में जाते हैं । इसकी वजह यह नहीं है कि खाना खराब है या हमारी सर्विस खराब है या हमारे लोग रिसेप्टिव नहीं हैं । हमारे लोग उम्दा से उम्दा हैं । लेकिन हमारा बेतहाशा खर्च दूसरी चीजों पर होता है । ग्राहकों को हम इतना कंसेशन दे देते हैं कि इसकी वजह से दूसरे ग्राहकों को लाते हैं, लेकिन उनको जो पार्टियां देनी पड़ती हैं, सेमिनार रखने पड़ते हैं, उनमें बहुत खर्च हो जाता है । मैंने यह मिसाल राष्ट्रीयकृत होटलों की दी है । इनको हमारी सरकार को कुछ ज्यादा रुपया देना होगा ताकि वे प्राइवेट लोगों से कम्पीट कर सकें । इन संस्थाओं का पब्लिसिटी के ऊपर बहुत खर्च होता है । इसलिए जो यह डर बना हुआ है कि सरकारी सेक्टर में जो चीजें हैं उनमें अफसर खा जाते हैं, कर्मचारी खा जाते हैं, इसको दूर करने की जरूरत है । हम इस बात को भी डिस्कार्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं कि अगर सब चीजें प्राइवेट हाथों में आ जाएंगी तो जो प्राइवेट इन्टरप्राइजेज हैं वे सब कुछ कारगर कर लेंगी और रीयल रूलर हो जाएंगे । इसलिए हमें प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर को साथ-साथ रखना होगा ।

बेस इंडस्ट्री अपने हाथ में रखी है । अमेरिका में पोस्टल और टेलीफोन यह भी सब प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री के हैंडस में है । मैंने पिछले दिनों एक आर्टिकल पढ़ा था, उसमें था कि इसमें कितने स्ट्रांग हैंड्स से उसको दबाया हुआ है और वहां की हालत हमारे यहां से भी खराब हो रही है । इसलिए जो प्राफिट इंसेंटिव है इसमें महज यह नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि राष्ट्र और नागरिकों को वह अवेलेबल रहे यह भी दृष्टि में रखना चाहिए । यह नहीं कि अगर लास हो रहा है तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे दो । हमें इस मुल्क को बेलेंस से चलाना है । हमें प्राइवेट और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को साथ-साथ चलाना है । जब देश में इंडस्ट्रिलाइजेशन कंपलीट होगा तभी मुल्क सेल्फ सफिसियेंट हो सकेगा । हमारे साथ बहुत सारे मुल्क आजाद हुए । वे कितने आगे बढ़ पाए, कहां उनकी आगे तरक्की हो पायी ? हमारे मुल्क के कल्चर की बहुत तारीफ की जाती है । हमारी सभ्यता, हमारी संस्कृति, शिक्षा की बहुत तारीफ होती है । लेकिन अगर हम बारीकी से देखें तो यह हमारी प्रगति में रोड़ा है । समाज का जो वर्गीकरण है उसको मैं देश के लिए, देश की प्रगति के लिए, देश की तरक्की के लिए, बहुत उपयुक्त नहीं समझता । यहां हो काम के आधार पर आदमी छोटा और बड़ा हो जाता है इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा जो हमारी रूढ़िवादी संस्कृति है, जो प्राचीन संस्कृति है यह भी हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोग्रेस के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है । इसमें यह भी दिक्कत है । महोदया, मैं इसमें बहुत सारी चीजों में न जाकर कहना चाहूंगा और जैसा कि अभी हमारे अग्रवाल जी खादी इंडस्ट्री की बात कर रहे थे, वह यह ठीक कह रहे थे कि यह सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है जो रोजगार प्रदान करती है । मुझे खुशी है कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग का जो फार्मेशन रहा है वह बहुत अच्छा रहा है और इस इंडस्ट्री ने प्रोफिट किया है । अखबारों में आता रहा है, मैगजीन्स के अंदर पढ़ने को मिला है कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग इंडस्ट्री को बड़ा भारी मुनाफा हुआ है, वह घाटे में नहीं है, आपजानते हैं कि मिल के मुकाबले उसका टिकना मुश्किल सोता है वह खूबसूरती उसमें नहीं लेकिनखादी एक मिशन है, लाइफ की, जीवन वह एक स्प्रिट है, भावना है तथा सैक्रीफाइस है, लेबर की अपने पास से देने की इसमें एक भावना है । जो यह सोचते हैं कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग जो है वह कमर्शियल मिल के साथ कंपीट करे, लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है । आप जानते हैं कि करोड़ों आदमी इसमें लगे हुए हैं । करीब ढ़ाई लाख से ऊपर गांव इस इंडस्ट्री में आते हैं और करीब 60 लाख से ऊपर आदमी इसमें लगे हुए हैं, अनेकों स्त्री और मजदूर इसमें काम करते हैं। मेरे ख्याल में जो इसका प्रोडक्शन

बढ़ा है यह 16 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और जो इसका टर्न ओवर हुआ है इसमें भी अरबों रुपए का अंतर आया है। यह बड़ा शुभ लक्षण है। हमको यह नहीं सोच लेना चाहिए कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग—बहुत सारे लोग कहते हैं कि आजकल खादी एक लक्जरी हो गई है, वेस्टेज आफ दि मनी हो गई है। किसी जर्मन स्कालर ने कहा है कि जो खादी है वह एक लक्जरी है और उसका पहनना वेस्टेज आफ मनी है। लेकिन मान्यवर मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां मुट्ठीभर आबादी है और वहां पर आबादी न बढ़ने की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। वहां पर कपड़े पहनने वाले लोग ही नहीं हैं, नई संतति नहीं आ रही है। वहाँ अबादी न बढ़ने का क्रम मैं बता रहा हूं, तो ऐसे मुल्क में यह बात कही जा सकती है। लेकिन हमारे यहां खादी और ग्रामोद्योग, काटेज इंडस्ट्री और हैंडलूम सेक्टर जो है यह लोगों को बड़ी तादाद में रोजगार देते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन इंडस्ट्रीज के सामने समस्या आ गई है और वह समस्या है मार्केटिंग की। आज उसके बनाए हुए जो कपड़े हैं, जो फाइन चीजें हैं उनके मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है उसका मार्केटिंग बड़े अच्छे पैमाने पर नहीं हो रहा है। उनके द्वारा बनाई हुई चीजों को बाहर नहीं भेजा जा रहा है और देश के अंदर बिक्री के लिए प्रचार आदि की सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है।...

(समय की घंटी)...

महोदया, एक मिनट के अंदर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। मैं अपने यहां की समस्याओं का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। महोदया, जहां से मैं आता हूं वहां का खास उद्योग है पौट्री। खुर्जे की पाट्री मशहूर है। बड़े पमाने पर घरों में छोटे-छोटे बच्चे खाना खाने के बाद इस काम में लग जाते हैं। औरतें बरतन साफ करने के बाद फूलावर पाट बनाना शुरू कर देती है। इस तरह से ये अपने हाथ से यह काम करते हैं। इसमें औजार वगैरह नहीं चाहिए लेकिन वहां दिक्कत यह है कि वहां पर उनको भट्टी जलाने के लिए एक विशेष तरह के कोयले की जरूरत होती है। लेकिन उनको जो कोयला मिला वह खराब किस्म का मिला। इस पर वहाँ के पाट्री एसोसियेशन के लोग, जो मिल चलाने वाले उद्योगी हैं उन्होंने वह कोयला लिया नहीं, इसलिए रेलवे वालों ने भी उसको नहीं लिया और उसके डिब्बे कैंसिल कर दिए। इसके कारण खुर्जे का यह उद्योग ठंडा पड़ा हुआ है। कोई चीज वहां बना ही नहीं रहे हैं। सारे मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। न रेलवे वाले सुन रहे हैं और न कोयले वाले सुन रहे हैं, वह अच्छा कोयला देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। रेलवे वालों की रैक नहीं ली लिहाजा उन्होंने रैक देने से मना कर दिया। इस तरह की दुर्व्यवस्था पैदा कर देते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि अलीगढ़ के ताले दुनियां भर में प्रसिद्ध हैं। इनसे हमें अरबों-खरबों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। जो हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज की नुमाइश लगती है, उससे भी हमें बड़ी फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त होती है। मेरठ की कैंचियां, अलीगढ़ के ताले और खुर्जा की पॉटरीज वर्ल्ड वाइड दिखाने के लायक है। इनसे बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सकती है। इसलिए इन उद्योगों के लिए जितनी सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है, इनको सब सुविधाएं जुटाई जानी चाहिए। सिकन्दराबाद का इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट है जहां बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई गई है। इन सोफिस्टीकेटेड और बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज से हमें बहुत सी फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलने वाली है। लेकिन वहां पर बिजली कोयला और रा-मेटिरियल की सप्लाई का कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। बताइए, कहां से उद्योग चलेंगे, प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ेगा, कैसे मजदूर को रेगुलर काम मिलेगा। दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज का कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होता है, सप्लाई और बिजली नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टरी को बड़े पैमाने पर एक स्ट्रांग यूनिट बना कर के इन सब कामों को पूरा कराना चाहिए। यही हाल नोयोडा का है। अंत में मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं इनमें

[चौधरी हरि सिंह]

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों का रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है । यह बड़ा दुखदाई है । मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे इस बात को देखें कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए और जो वेकेंसीज निकलती हैं उनको कोटे के अनुसार भरना चाहिएं । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal) : Madam, we are entering into a very important discussion on the working of the Ministry of Industry. Madam, my time is very short, and within that time, I will elaborate some of the points and express the view which I hold and my Party holds.

Madam, I would start with the Report of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, what the Report has said and what the reality is. I particularly draw the attention of the hon. Minister to listen to me so that he can reply point by point.

Madam, at page 13 of the Report, it has been stated that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 provides the basic framework for India's industrial policy. Then, it goes on saying that the main objectives of the New Industrial Policy are to build on the gains already made, to correct the distortions or weaknesses that may have crept in, to maintain and sustain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment, and to attain international competitiveness. Then it goes on elaborating the New Industrial Policy. Then it has said many things about priority to the backward areas, liberalisation, MRTP, foreign investment, etc.

Now, Madam, let us see what was actually the basis of 1956 Policy. Is it correct that they are still adhering to the framework of 1956 Policy ? Now, Madam, I will come to some salient points of the 1956 Policy. What are the basic features of the 1956 Policy ? The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 laid stress on accelerating the speed of industrialisation—I think, I am correct—in particular, heavy industries, expansion of public sector and the growth of the cooperative sector. And the State was to progressively assume a predominant and direct responsibility for setting up new industrial undertakings and for developing the transport facilities. The State trading was another important area stressed by the Industrial Policy Resolution. Industries of basic and strategic importance and also industries of public utility services were to be in the public sector. Those industries which require huge investments which only the State could mobilise also had to be in the public sector. Then there was categorisation of industries and there were three categories, and the priority was stressed.

The policy of 1956 did not come as a bolt from the blue. It also has a historical background. And what is that historical background ? I will mention about the Directive Principles in the Constitution because the policy of 1956 was based on the Directive Principles in our Constitution. And what was that ? It was for security, and for social and economic justice. Then the policy called upon the State (1) to secure to all citizens an adequate means of livelihood; (2) to ensure that the ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and (3) to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. This was the guiding principle and on that basis, the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution was formulated. Even the Directive Principles did not come as a bolt from the blue. It also had its origin in the national liberation movement of the country. It is not that Pandit Nehru just had a dream all of a sudden and he formulated that policy. Nehru's policy was the product of the national movement, the ethos and the aspirations of the people who sacrificed their lives and that dream and the aspirations of the people were put into action by the Government headed by Pandit Nehru. That is why the country as a whole supported the general tendency of the policy framework of building up of the industry in the country.

Is it a correct statement which has been made in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Industry that the basic thrust of the Industrial Policy of 1956 still remains in the Industrial Policy of July 1991? This statement is not at all true. It is totally confusing. On the contrary, the 1956 policy has been given a thorough go-by in the new policy. The first policy was dictated by the national movement, by the aspirations of the people, and the latest policy of 1991 is a departure from the ethos and aspirations of the national movement. On the contrary, it has been dictated not by the Indian people's aspirations but by the aspirations of the industrialised countries, particularly the G-7 countries, the U.S.A. and the international financial agencies, like the IMF and the World Bank. This is the basic difference between the policy of 1956 and the 1991 policy. One was the product of the aspirations of the people, and the other is the product of the dictates of the IMF and the World Bank.

Mr. Minister, just ponder over what you are doing and whether you are fulfilling the dreams of the national movement or you are totally going by the dictates of the IMF and the World Bank. Why were these controls imposed on the industrial development—not control; I mean the regulations, like the MRTP, FERA, industrial licensing, curb on investments? All this came in the name of having some sort of a self-reliant economy. India wanted to be self-reliant because when we became free, the countries like the U.S.A., the Great Britain and other capitalist countries did not come forward to help us. At that time only the former Soviet Union, which does not exist any more, and other socialist countries came forward to help us, and huge industries were set up with their assistance. Now the world has undergone a certain change. That does not mean that since socialism has suffered a setback, capitalism is having a good survival or having any prosperity. You have a look on the statistics of the capitalist economy; look at Japan; look at Germany; look at even the U.S.A. Are they flourishing? Even the economy of Japan is suffering; the economy of the U.S.A. is suffering from a slump and from recession and they are quarrelling among themselves. So many changes are taking place. So, just because socialism has suffered a setback, it does not mean that capitalism is flourishing or prospering, and that is the end of it. The pity is that we started with the help of socialism and now we have started dismantling it and going towards capitalism.

Madam, new terms have been coined. Mr. Minister, your Government is trying to build capitalism, as chosen by the U.S.A., Great Britain, Japan and other countries. But you dare not say that you want to build capitalism. You do not dare say that. You say that you want to depend on market forces. You say that it is market economy. What is market economy? It is capitalism. But you do not say 'capitalism'. This is because our people have developed some hatred for, some repugnance towards, capitalism. They have suffered at the hands of capitalism. The world has suffered at the hands of capitalism. The coinage has also been changed. It is not 'capitalism' now. It is 'market economy'. What is market economy? It is nothing but pure and simple capitalism.

Capitalism inevitably leads to retrenchment of workers. Hundreds and thousands of workers in the U.S.A. are being rendered surplus. In Germany also, as we have seen in a television show, thousands of workers have gone on strike. This is the position in Germany itself, the prosperous Germany. In Japan also, the economy is in dismal shape. They are retrenching people. But capitalism does not use the word 'retrenchment'. In the Nineteenth Century, this word was used. The workers could understand the word 'retrenchment'. Now, you say 'golden hand-shake'. It is nothing but retrenchment. You have only changed the term. It is 'golden hand-shake' now. You do not say that you are closing down industries. You say 'exit policy'. Madam, in the cinema theatre we see the word 'exit'. This is meant for people to go out. Here, also, you say 'exit policy'.

AN HON. MEMBER : Emergency exit.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : Everything is emergency in their vocabulary. This only means that you want to close down some industries. You clearly say so. Be honest. Do not be hypocritical. You say honestly that you want to close down some industries. You have identified 98 industries as chronically sick industries. One year back, there was a statement in Parliament wherein it was said that about 2,40,000 industries, both public and private, had fallen sick or were being closed down. You say very clearly and honestly, without any hide and seek, that you want to shut them out. You have said about 2,40,000 industries are sick.

In the last Budget, the Finance Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singh, said that there were 58 industries which were chronically sick. It is a chronic disease. It is a terminal disease, something like cancer. If these industries are closed down, something like 3,10,000 workers would be thrown out. As I said, according to the Government statistics—one year back, this was the statistics—2,40,000 industries are sick, or are being closed down. These include small, medium and big industries. There are industries like the IISCO, Burnpur, which employ 30,000 workers. There are some which employ 10—15,000 workers. There are some other industries which employ just 100 workers. Assuming, for argument's sake, that every unit has 100 workers, if 2,40,000 industries are closed down, do you know how many workers would be thrown out, Mr. Minister ? At least, 2.5 crore people would be thrown out of their jobs. If you include the family members, seven eight crore people would be thrown out on the streets. But you hide this fact. You want to confuse the people. You have said '58 industries'. This is only the beginning. It is only the tip of the iceberg. If you succeed in this policy, six crore people would be thrown out.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. J. KURIEN) : There are more than two lakh sick small-scale units. Out of these, 90 per cent units belong to the tiny sector. They employ on an average 6 persons.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : That is why I said that we can assume that each unit employs 100 workers. I did not say '1,000 workers per unit'.

SHRI P.J. KURIEN : It is much less.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : It includes IISCO also. It includes Bengal Potteries also, which employs 5,000 workers.

[4.00 P.M.]

Anyway, Madam, this MRTP, FERA licensing, all this has emanated from the Directive Principles, that they want to regulate, they want to have a balanced development of the country. Now they have withdrawn industrial licensing. Madam, our country is witnessing a spate of secessionist movements. What is the demand in Assam ? Their demand is that they are not getting the benefit of industrialisation. Once industrial licensing is withdrawn, can the Industry Minister say, how many industries will be interested in investing in Assam, Meghalaya or in a farthest corner State ? Everybody will concentrate where enough infrastructure is already available, where there is a port, an airport, where there are roads, where telecommunication service is available. Only there they will invest and in other parts they will not go. Through your policy you are encouraging secessionist movements.

In your report you have said that you want to remove backwardness. On the contrary, regional backwardness will increase if your industrial policy is not changed or revamped. This is how you are going.

Now the Directive Principles of the Constitution warned against concentration of wealth, and what is the origin of FERA or MRTP ? They are not just a dream of one man. All these emanated from this policy of regulation, that concentration of

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wealth will be regulated so that disparity in wealth, to a certain extent, is reduced. Now MRTP Act is almost withdrawn. There is no operation of FERA, no industrial licensing. You have allowed 51 per cent of foreign equity. You have opened doors for foreign companies to open their branches openly. That means, with cent per cent equity they can open branches. With this policy how can you maintain balanced industrial development and speedy industrial development ? How is it possible ? You are dismantling what has been done in the past. (*time bell rings*). Madam, I will be very brief. The other aspect of the policy is that you are submitting to the dictates of IMF and the World Bank. High tech; you have kept the doors fully opened for the multinationals. Madam, that day it was announced on the television that even now people can import aircraft and their accessories who are interested in private civil aviation. A public utility sector which was reserved for the public sector has been completely thrown open to the multinationals and private sector. You are talking of high tech. Have you assessed what kind of high tech we require ? India is a relatively backward country, with hundred million unemployed people both in rural and urban areas. In that situation what kind of high tech we require, have you assessed that ? No. Now they are inviting multi-nationals for this and what will be its effect ? The effect will be, yes, a few elite section people would get some benefit from the high tech, but a hundred million unemployed people, their dream of getting a job will be totally shattered. Some people will be somewhat happy, their services will be good, their finished products will be good, but the lot of a huge section of the people will be totally shattered. Has the Ministry ever thought of their lot ? Without discrimination you are inviting the high tech multinationals and that too without any condition on profit repatriation. Even companies like Coca Cola you are inviting. It is not only heavy machinery industry or sophisticated industry or electrical industry that you are inviting. You are even inviting soft drink industries. It means, whatever industrial development has been there in our country, whatever self-reliance we have achieved, you are going to thoroughly dismantle that, disorganize that and bring the country to a state of disaster.

Now, Madam, it is not only that. What will happen ultimately ? It is not only that people will not get jobs, it is not only that the employed people will lose their jobs, it is not only that many factories will be closed down. Madam, what are we witnessing now ? We are under a threat. Even after enunciating the industrial policy, even after enunciating the new economic policy, the US Government is not satisfied. What is the fact ? Has any investment come from Japan to India, has Germany taken any initiative in investing in India, has any foreign Government taken any initiative in investing in India ? No, because their interest lies elsewhere. Now, particularly after the setback in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, their interest lies more there because politically they will be gaining more there than by investing here. That is why we do not get anything or, substantially we do not get anything. Not only that. Even then we are under a threat. The US Government is continues threatening us under 301—opening of the pharmaceutical industry, abolition of patent laws, renovation of textile industry and fertilizer industry. They even want operation in our insurance industry. You cannot satisfy greedy people. Now our Government, for a few bags of dollars, tried to satisfy some people. But they will never be satisfied. These greediest of people will never be satisfied. For a handful of dollars you can't satisfy them—you have to sell the country.

Madam, in conclusion I would like to say that through this new industrial policy, the working of the Industry Ministry is nothing but to sell out whatever economic sovereignty we have achieved. And even by selling our economic sovereignty they will not be able to satisfy their masters, the USA and other established countries. Now they would like to see that the Government of India also sells its political

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sovereignty. We have seen it. It is our experience that in Latin America and various other countries, once economic sovereignty is undermined, political sovereignty cannot stand on its feet; that also gets undermined. And the same fate, perhaps, awaits India also.

I tell you, Madam, whatever the Government says, that is not the final word. That is not the final word, I tell you, Mr. Industry Minister. The people of India are ever aware, though you are coining new terms, "No, it is not retrenchment, it is only golden handshake; it is not winding up of factories, it is only exit policy; it is not capitalism, it is only market economy." People cannot be fooled for ever. They may be fooled for a day or two but they cannot be fooled for ever. People are realizing the gravity, the sin that you are committing and I tell you, Mr. Minister, the people will rise up and force you to change your policies. Otherwise the country cannot be saved. You are trying to ruin the country. It is the Indian people who liberated India, and there will again be an uprising by the Indian people to save the country from you who are out to ruin the country, sell out the country.

Thank you, Madam.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : Madam Vice-Chairperson, first of all I would again make it very clear that the policy of the Congress and the policy of this Government is, we will never deviate from the Nehruvian path of development—that is our commitment—because we feel very strongly that that is the only way by which we can make rapid progress in the interest of the people of this country and not for a few individuals.

Madam, at Tirupati also we have again reiterated that we believe that the public sector also has to play a role which has been given to it. We would like to expand the public sector, but because of resources crunch we have limited our investment in the public sector. When one says that the public sector is a *rakshasa*, I feel that this is an insult not only to this country also the poorer sections of the pe because we feel that it is the public se only which has laid a solid foundation the infrastructure in this country, and private sector industries are taking adv age of that infrastructure, a strong in structure which has been built by the lea of our country.

Madam, before freedom, if I remer correctly, Panditji was the President o Congress, and, I think, Subhash Cha Bose was made the Chairman of the ning Commission or, what we can call Planning Commission for the future o country. This was the inspiration w was given for the freedom movement. Government or any other Congress Gov ment will not deviate from that path.

Madam, about the market economy I understand, market economy does mean a *laissez-faire* economy. It is not businessmen will determine prices accor to their choice. That means competitive efficiency. This is what we want to brin the public sector ultimately. "Public sec does not mean that they can work efficiently and thereby increase the p That is why, as Mr. Rajiv Gandhi always saying, we want a thriving a very efficient public sector. With this in mind, we want to make many cha in the public sector, in that kin administration, and that is why autor and responsibility have to be given to public sector, and they will give you re I would like those who denigrate the p sector to see the Report of the Re Bank of India for September, 1990. many private sector industries have i red losses? Let them find it out. much more than the public sector. Bu the same time, we want that whateve efficient public sectors are there, hav be removed. The public sector must and must generate resources. But, are going to generate resources by hikin prices? If you do like that, then, the p of other commodities will also go up.

Madam, today I have seen the infl rate during the week ended 18th of A

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n 11th April the inflation rate was 12.8 r cent, and today, on 18th April, it has ne up to 13.3 per cent. It means that in e week the index has gone up by 0.5 per nt. Why has this happened? I don't nt to blame the earlier governments, but cause of their not handling it properly e have come to this situation, and this tuation has to be corrected. That is why e want efficiency in industries. We want at industrial development has to be done the fullest capacity.

Then, we have invested crores and crores rupees, and if power is not supplied to dustries and they are not working 100 r cent or 80 per cent but working only per cent, then, what will happen? The ices will go up. That is why, as I said rlier also, I repeat, I am a firm believer the public sector. There are some indus-ies, say, power, transport, communication, l exploration. Here, if any private sector foreign collaboration comes and gives help, we must accept it.

Ultimately we have to see that all indus-ies work to the full capacity. That is why ough on the industrial policy there may some kind of disagreement, yet after it s been announced, we find there are any things on which we have to draw e attention of the hon. Minister. There s been a tremendous pressure by USA India. As regards foreign collaboration, have seen during the last two years about ne-third of the foreign collaboration or vestment has come from USA. If USA exerting pressure on this country by plying Special 301 and Super 301 and gain they say this is just the beginning, ey are going to take more comprehensive tion against India, if we don't toe their ne. I was discussing about this with the linister in the morning. After lunch when went to see newspapers I noticed that we e entitled to get soft loan from the Asian evelopment Bank, but we have not so far en given any soft loan by them. On the her hand Pakistan every year has been tting 50 per cent of the loans in the form soft loans and the rest in the normal course. Soft loan is interest free. Its maturity period and instalments are spread over a number of years. But the point is that America says India should not be given this type of loan. Japan and Canada are sympathetic towards India, but USA says that India is a big country, give it to Pakistan. So, every year Pakistan gets 50 per cent of loans in the form of soft loans. That is why I have got my apprehensions. That is why I want the Government to look into it so that we must have some kind of continuous plan against dependence on US investments. Is it prudent to go on depending upon USA if this is the attitude of USA that it will not cooperate in GATT discussions unless we toe their line 100 per cent? It threatens us that one by one it is going to cut its resources flowing into our country. That is why I want the Government to examine this aspect also.

I have seen the type of foreign collaborations we have received so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is any collaboration for power, for steel, for transportation. The data before me is probably up to November-December, 1991. I think the Government is having the data up to March, 1992. So, my question is: Till that period have they received any such kind of proposal for collaboration? Earlier, in the year 1990-91 we had refused many collaborations on the ground that we had capacities for them in our country. Are we going to open it even for those areas where we already have got capacities? These are the practical aspects. After the announcement of our industrial policy we should see where we have got capacity and where we need their investments. But in spite of that, is it a fact that we are going to open collaborations in those fields as well? I am a man who comes from the ground. Our industry cannot compete with giants. They have the latest technology. That is why we have to see where we have got capacity and in those areas foregin collaboration should not be allowed.

Madam, the second aspect is regarding location of industries. The Government

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wants to establish—what you call—industrial workshops and such kind of things in those districts where there are no industries or very meagre industries. But I fear if your incentives and concessions do not match with those who want to have industries in areas where they have already been established when it was cheaper, who is going to come over there. I think your concessions and incentives will not help. That is why I still personally feel the location of industries policy should undergo a change. For location of public sector units you should go to backward areas has been rightly stated by Prof. Menon. Generally I agree with whatever Prof. Menon has said. May be at some places, I may not agree with him or with his emphasis. But as far as the location of industries policy is concerned, if you are not going to revive that old type policy, then, how will the backward areas, backward districts and backward States improve? If all those industrialists go to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore, who will come to backward areas? Let me be very frank about it. I would like the Government to have a second look at this issue.

As regards the public sector, I would not like to say much. On several occasions, I have said about it. May be because of resource crunch—as our Prime Minister said—we are not able to cope with them.

Regarding exit policy and sick industries in public sector, each industry should be looked into separately and seen whether it can be made viable. Your policy should be to make it viable. If they do not come to your expectations and fail, then, you can think of referring it to BIFR.

Our Prime Minister said only yesterday and I was listening to him on the T.V. that those who will be affected by modernisation will be trained so that they can work in a better technology-oriented industry, so that production can increase and ultimately the efficiency will go up. Then the prices will come down.

Secondly, I must say frankly if we h no resources, don't go in for new ind tries at all. All those resources must used for the purpose of power generati You can supply them power so that t can increase production. If you are able to supply them power, then, 50 cent of the investment is lost. You h invested crores and crores of rupees which you lose interest. Some public se units might have incurred losses.

The other day there was a question Parliament which I put to the Minister Defence. The investment in one of defence industries was 20 per cent. I as him "At what prices were the shares sol He said "They were sold higher by times." They were not sold like the sh in Bombay Stock Exchange where sh are inflated artificially. But here it was d scientifically. What is the interest in value of a share of that company? If had not invested this colossal amoun the public sector, what would have hap ed today? You would have required 1 15 times the capital you had inves Those public sector units are in steel, po and other core areas.

I have one other aspect which I w like to say. Up to the Seventh Five Plan, the industrial growth was 8.5 cent. In the year 1990-91 it was 8.2 cent. But in the year 1991-92, up September, it is 0.7 per cent. The pro tion of cement has gone up by 11 per The production of steel has also gon by 11 per cent. They are in the p sector. Let them understand this. power generation has also gone up by per cent. In spite of these increases in infrastructural industries, there has be minus growth in the industrial secto 0.7 per cent because we were not abl give them raw material which was im ed. We were not able to get the indu modernised because of the crunch foreign exchange resources. Who was posible for that? The earlier two Go ments. Now, when the Government got foreign exchange resources, please the raw material required for feedin

existing industrial units. Do not establish new units. But give raw material to existing units. Do not import 'badam'. Do not import 'pista'. Do not put 'badam' on the OGL list with such a low excise duty. Is 'badam' being consumed by the common man of this country? According to my information, 95 per cent of 'badam' is imported from America. I am subject to correction. That was according to an agreement which was done in 1988 to import 'badam' and almond from America to the tune of some crores of rupees. Why should we import them? Import raw material for feeding the existing industries where it is required. Import such machinery which are required for modernisation. If that is not done, Madam, then prices will go up.

We have to fight on two fronts. One is the front of price-rise. That can be done only if you fully utilise the capacity created with efficiency, with monitoring at the highest level. If this is done, I am sure that we shall be able to turn the corner.

Madam, before concluding, I would like to say a few words about small-scale industries. As regards small-scale industries, I do feel that here, we should give them help because through this sector, we are giving employment to the largest extent. In 1989-90 about 120 lakhs of people, that is, 120 lakh families were getting their bread from this sector. This figure would go up to 126 lakhs in 1991-92. The production made in the small-scale sector was worth Rs. 1,43,170 crores which would go up to Rs. 1,60,000 crores in 1991-92. Here, there is a growth in industrial production. Even in the current year, up to September, 1991, there is growth that is plus. But, in the large-scale sector, for which the private sector is the core sector, it is minus. Here, we have to help them. How do we help them? I am very happy that you are going to have that kind of growth-centres. But again, give them some kind of incentives by way of concession in sales-tax. We are not going to yield to the pressures of the World Bank and others. Our Prime Minister is bold. He has said, "No. I am not going to accept it". As far as market economy is concerned, I do not believe in it. Congress (I) does not believe in it. Otherwise, why do we give things at subsidised prices in fair-price shops?

Why are they limiting the prices of steel? Because, this country is a welfare state and in this country the market forces are in a crisis. "Market prices" and "market forces" are quite different terms. "Market forces" means even then you can conceal your stocks by hoarding and then demand and supply will determine the price. I will not accept it. Prices should be determined on the basis of cost of production. You should achieve it by efficiency. By efficiency plus a little marginal profit let the industry survive and let ... (*Interruption*) ... The report has given a lot of food, but I would like the Minister to ponder, after announcing the Industrial Policy Resolution, whether it needs some kind of marginal changes or you have to adopt yourself to those changes due to certain changes in the world and due to pressures of America. With these words, Madam, I conclude and also thank you for giving me the opportunity.

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, there is a proverb in Telugu which means testing of a single rice particle is enough to know the quality of food and the entire rice particles need not be tested. That is the proverb. In the same way if we want to know the working of the Ministry of Industry, we need not discuss the entire Ministry of Industry; just a discussion on the Growth Centres will clearly indicate the inefficiency of the Ministry of Industry. With the objective of promoting industrialisation in the backward areas the Government of India had announced the Growth Centres Scheme in June, 1988. In the first phase 70 Growth Centres were selected and were slated to be completed by the Eighth Five Year Plan, but with the present snail's pace I am doubtful of the completion. There is no hope at all of achieving this objective. Out of 70 Growth Centres the Government of India has received 44 project reports, but

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they are pending in the Ministry of Industry for the last two years. In the year 1990-91 only 5 project reports were approved by the Apex Committee of the Ministry of Industry. In the same year, i.e. 1990-91, 27.50 crores of rupees were provided for the Growth Centres, but unfortunately only 15 crores of rupees were spent and 12.50 crores of rupees lapsed. That is regarding 1990-91. If we come to 1991-92, again only 5 project reports were approved and 34 project reports were pending in the Ministry of Industry for clearance and they are gathering dust there. Again in 1991-92 Rs. 47.50 crores were provided for the Growth Centres, but unfortunately only Rs. 7.50 crores were spent and Rs. 40 crores lapsed. So because of the inefficiency of the Ministry, because of too much delay in the Ministry, the funds allotted for the Growth Centres were unutilised and lapsed. So it clearly shows that it is a litmus test for the inefficiency of the Ministry of Industry.

Then I come to the second point which again proves the inefficiency of the Ministry of Industry, that is the index of industrial production, i.e. IIP. After the announcement of the new industrial policy there is a total recession in the industry. The IIP registered a negative growth of 0.9% in 1991-92, whereas it had registered a positive growth of 10% during 1990-91. Ten per cent positive growth in the previous year has turned into 0.9% negative growth during 1991-92. If we take 1980-81 as the base, the IIP registered in December, 1991 was 220.3% which is 1.8% less than the previous year. It clearly shows the recession that has taken place in the industrial sector. The recession is mostly in the manufacturing sector, in the electricity sector and in the mining sector.

Coming to the exit policy, entry of the multinational corporations seems to be the substance of the new exit policy or industrial policy. Indiscriminate invitation to multinational corporations will kill the indigenous industries. It will have adverse effects on our small scale industries. It will aggravate unemployment. So, the present industrial policy is anti-labour and pro-rich. It will result in large scale retrenchment which will again lead to social tension. The present Government's concept is that the workers or the labourers are responsible for the industrial sickness. According to one survey, only 2% of the industrial sickness is due to workers and 98% is due to infrastructural impediments and managerial inefficiency. So, the Government should change its concept.

No doubt, some industrial policy is required for the overall development of the industry. But ours is a populous country with 85 crores of people. So, before there is a new industrial policy, there must be a new employment policy. That is what our country needed. Our country, which is a most populous country, along with this new industrial policy needs a new employment policy also. The Government is thinking that foreign investment is the panacea for all the problems of our country. That concept is again wrong. Foreign investment is nothing but foreign debt. The Government is considering foreign investment as a substitute for foreign debt, but, in my opinion, foreign investment is nothing but foreign debt. It is not a substitute for foreign debt. This is my opinion.

In a nutshell, I would say that the present Government has given a sugar-coated bitter pill to the industry and the nation. One day—if not today, tomorrow—the industry, the people and the country will realise the bitterness of the sugar-coated pill. When the workers fully realise the bitterness of the pill, they will take the law in their own hands. So, before it happens, I warn, the Government should realise the bitterness of the industrial policy and try to evolve a comprehensive industrial policy for the all-round development of industry in our country. Finally, I would like to say, to err is human but to rectify is wise. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN : Madam, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to place before the august

House my opinion on the working of the Ministry of Industry. Industry has become an octopus carrying with it all other areas. Industry has become the complement and supplement of agriculture. With a long range vision, the architect of modern India, the jewel of modern India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru envisaged a balanced programme and some balanced policies not only for industrial development but for all-side development. The objective of all the programmes and policies envisaged by him may be explained in different words but in a nutshell we could say what he had in his mind was improvement in the standard of living of the people. He wanted to improve the conditions of living of the people. At the time of Independence more than 85 per cent of our population was engaged only in agriculture. Agriculture was the only occupation available for the whole population of the country. Agriculture which was handicapped because of the vagaries of monsoon, threatened the very fabric of our structure. So, in order to relieve the concentration of labour from agriculture and in order to have a betterment in the standard of living of our people, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru envisaged a good Industrial Policy. The objective of that policy was to eradicate poverty, to improve the standard of living of the people, to reduce economic disparity and above all to generate gainful employment. So, gainful employment was the basic motive of our industrial revolution. That policy was adhered to not only at that time but even now. Mrs. Gandhi in her tenure gave a coating to it. She laid emphasis on productivity. Madam, mere increase of production is not enough. There should be efficiency in the machinery of production. It will be attained only after improvement in productivity. After that the youngest leader of the country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi envisaged that we should give a thrust in a new direction. The fall out of our developmental programmes has taken us to a stage where so many industries have come up. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari you could find the booming of industries. Many heavy industries have come up. Cottage industries were encouraged. Small-scale industries were found even in small villages. So there was an industrial revolution. There was a marked impact on the living conditions of the people. There was improvement in the standard of living of the people.

There were some problems too. There were some troubles. This is an interlinked world. So we cannot live isolated in a cocoon for a very long time. We have to know what is going on outside. We have to equip ourselves to match with the world. Having this in mind, Rajiv Gandhi wanted modernisation of our industry. For modernisation, we need advanced technological improvement; we need technological expertise; we need technological know-how; we need capital machineries which we cannot manufacture indigenously and we also need to import some raw materials. So we need to import technological know-how and some raw materials. We also need to import industrial machineries. To import all these, we need to pay more money in the form of foreign exchange. So to meet these imports, we have to increase our exports. Our exports have to be enlarged. In order to boost our exports, we have to improve competitiveness. Not only the quantity of exports, but the quality of our products also needs to be improved. To attain this, we want, as what I said just now, an inflow of technological know-how and investments. Under these conditions, Rajiv Gandhi contemplated that we could have some liberalisation of our policy. To have modernisation, we require some liberalisation of our industrial policy. So keeping these in mind, the Government made some changes in the philosophy and the objectives of the policies of Nahru. The policies were changed for some betterment. It opened the gates not only to foreign investors and to the inflow of foreign technological know-how, but also to our own industries. The Industrial Policy that has been envisaged by the present Government is not a revolution. It is only an evolution. It is an evolutionary growth of what was adopted by Jawaharlal Nehru ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala) : You have put it in a proper way.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN : My hon. colleague is a senior Member. I am no match to him. He is Goliath and I am David. I don't even have stones with me. But he is having sickles and hammers.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM : I was just appreciating him. What he said is right. It is only an evolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : You please continue. Mr. Balaram, you are the next speaker and you can speak at that time.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN : So it is only an evolution. There is no deviation. It has never deviated from the policies of Nehru. We abide by Nehru's policies and programmes. But in the modern world, we need some changes. Nehru always kept his mind open. He wanted the country also to keep its mind and soul open always. With an open mind, we can absorb whatever good comes to us.

So, the present Industrial Policy gives a thrust to productivity, to quality improvement, to increase in production and to the creation of gainful employment, thereby relieving the country of its strains. So, with this policy, the Government is now giving a thrust to a new revolution in this country. It is a revolution. We are going to be relieved of certain strains, certain difficulties and certain problems. With all these, we are going to take the country towards prosperity. Madam, I want to stress only one point here.

It is not the machine, it is not your programme, it is not your policy, it is not your rules and regulations, which are going to uplift you or which are going to help you in attaining prosperity. But it is the will of the people, it is the will of the politicians, it is the will of the bureaucrats, it is the will of the labourers and it is the will of the farmers which will uplift you. Sitting here you can talk of so many policies, you can give so many programmes. But, if they are not implemented honestly, if they are not implemented in the proper spirit, if they are not implemented with a soul-searching desire, nothing is going to materialise. The need of the hour is that we should all unite together and take the message to the people. We should unite together, we should work together, we should work hard, to carry the country towards prosperity. So, whatever may be the Party in Government, whatever may be the policies, when a decision is taken, we should stand united to carry it out, to implement it properly. We may criticise at the time of formulation of the policy. But, once a decision is taken, we should take it as our own policy, as our own programme, and we should give the fullest co-operation for its implementation.

Madam, many things are said about the public sector industries. What are the causes for the losses incurred by the public sector ? We should give a deep thought to this question. You see, there is a lot of difference between the private sector and the public sector. I can cite a few things and most of us know also. For the same work, the private sector is paying very low whereas the public sector is paying more. The private sector is evading so many taxes whereas the public sector cannot do that. The private sector is indulging in so many malpractices. The private sector is adopting some inhuman labour policies. In spite of the vigilance on the part of the Government, they are able to get away with all these things. With this kind of a private sector the public sector has to compete. Therefore, the public sector sometimes incurs losses. So, the losses of the public sector should not be blown out of proportion. At the same time, we should try to reduce them also. We should try to put them on the right track. We should put the public sector in the right direction. We should show the public sector the right direction and help it come out of the red.

I want to stress only one point here. Because of debureaucratisation, and delicensing, much of the staff in the Industry Ministry may be having less work. You see, now licensing is not there. The bureaucratic control is not there. The bureaucratic

set-up has to change itself. Instead of thinking of having control, they should try to assist the industry. They should try to guide the industry. They should try to help the industry. So much of advanced technologies are available throughout the world. They should collect all the latest technological advancement. They should get all the results of R&D of various countries. They should keep these data in store and also they should have a centre at the national level and many centres at the different State levels and at the district headquarters, to disseminate all the information, all the research findings which are available to them. If Japan is progressing now, it is because Japan is making so much research and development in its own area. At the same time it is collecting whatever information is available throughout the the world, and it is having a library, technological library, at the national level and at different headquarters' levels. I request the Industry Minister to immediately start a department only to gether information not only of technology but also about the inflow of capital. He should see to it that this department is working well to collect information and store them and to disseminate the information to those who require it.

Madam, the development of heavy industries and large industries cannot alone help this country, because we are gradually coming out of the concentration of labour in agriculture. Still there is a stress on the agricultural sector. Even now more than 65 per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture. They should be brought out. Only 40 per cent should be allowed to work there. The cottage industries and village industries should be encouraged. Our artisans should be given more training to produce very fine products. Our products of handicrafts are carrying their rich marketing potential in the whole world. If you make them to produce fine goods, it will invite a very quick market in the world. It will solve our problem of foreign exchange. At the same time, it will give gainful employment to the village artisans and traditional artisans.

Madam, once again, repeating what I said earlier, that it is only the will of the country that will take us to prosperity. Only through cooperation and unity we can take the country to a different sphere. I appeal to all, here and there, on this side or that, on the treasury benches and in the Opposition, to forget for a moment, 'I belong to this community or that, I belong only to the country, I am an Indian'. Let us unite and work for the prosperity of the country. India will one day become a power of the world, India is going to lead the world. And for that let us prepare ourselves, unite and work hard, let us save our country and save our people.

With these words, I conclude, Madam.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : Mr. N. E. Balaram. Mr. Balaram, you have been allotted six minutes. You know that at 5 o'clock the Finance Minister has to make a statement. Would you like to start and finish ?

SHRI N. E. BALARAM : I cannot finish within six minutes I will speak tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : The Finance Minister to make a statement on recent developments in the stock market.

[5.00 P.M.]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Recent Developments in Stock Market

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Madam Vice-Chairman, the stock market displayed high levels of buoyancy from January, 1992 until 27th April, 1992. The BSE sensitive index has been rising rapidly from the month of February, 1992 from the level of 2200 in the beginning of February to the recent level of 4467 on 22nd April, 1992. The index stood at 3674 on 29th April, 1992 as compared to 4388 on 2nd April, 1992, 3473 on 3rd March, 1992 and 2273 on 3rd February, 1992. The rise has been between 100 to 400